

In the Realm of the Feminine

THE SEASON'S LINGERIE FROCKS.



SUMMER FROCK OF TAN EPONGE.

THERE is always a discouraging difference between last year's lingerie frocks and the new models, and it is almost impossible to "make over" a lingerie frock, as every woman knows who has tried it. In the first place, the intricate design of the costume precludes the idea of a definite change of cut, and, in the second place, it is hopeless to try to match the lace insertions or other trimmings, as every woman also knows who has made a fruitless round of the shops, to be met always with the disheartening, "Yes, madam, we did have that pattern, but we don't carry it any more."

GAY WITH BULGARIAN COLORS IS THIS FROCK.

Two features that mark it as distinctly of 1913—one the inevitable touch of color in sash, girdle, buttons or some other detail of trimming and the other the conspicuous use of machine embroidery in its design. Paris has assuredly set her seal of approval on the products of the embroidery loom, for such embroideries are now evident everywhere, even on the garments de luxe, the finest lingerie costumes put together entirely by hand and

made up of motifs of embroidery interspersed with bandings of real lace, the lingerie of the bride and the layette of the aristocratic baby. And never before have such effects in machine embroidery been available. The new patterns are almost indistinguishable from handwork, and some of the bolder effects, covering large surfaces of sheer

but not hiding the machine wrought pattern beneath. It is hard to tell which is the prettier—the frock with a tunic of all over eyelet embroidery over a skirt of plaid net or the one of net and lace insertions over an embroidered foundation. A charming graduation dress now being made for a young college girl has a knee long

imagined. The tunic opens down the front under a vest or panel of plucked net set between val lace insertions, the sash of white ribbon passing under this panel, out over the eyelet embroidery of the tunic. The embroidered tunic is sleeveless, the wide armhole being edged with a frill of val. Underneath is a sleeve of tucked net



SEPARATE COAT FOR SUMMER WEAR.

of eyelet embroidery over a skirt of fine white net plaited finely, an inch wide band of val lace showing on each plait. The labor involved in setting all these bands of lace into the net skirt before the skirt was done can be

to the elbow. White flowers will be carried with this frock, and buttoned boots of white buckskin will be worn. Another lingerie frock which is largely made of net has been copied from a model by a well known Pa-

risian designer and shows machine embroidered batiste combined with the plain net in a new effect called the Moorish arch design—that is, the pattern of the embroidered batiste is a border effect of deep, rounded scallops, and below these, scallops net is set in the skirt in a series of arches. The effect is carried out also on the bodice and sleeves.

In all the costume world this season both in lingerie frocks and women's materials there is a lot of color. One might almost call this the season of the year, for many of the more elaborate shades are going to radiate a large amount of heat on warm days. And, to add to the impression of warmth, many of the favored materials, such as more delicate (3) winter. The house effects of the epoches, the heavy corded appearance of the reps and needle cloths, even the summer weight velours de laine, and the cote de cheval and the cotton velvet and corduroys, all have an air of heaviness and weight which is sure to be oppressive when the thermometer is flirting with high records.

Despite this serious charge which may be brought against some of the new costumes, there are many others that possess a charm so insistent that they would appeal in any weather. The three piece silk costumes belong to this class, and are sure to be prominent. The woman who must concentrate all her pennies on one suit, however, is not going to invest in a silk costume. It matters little which type of silk is chosen. The heavy crepe de chine, many of which are known as Canton crepes, have perhaps the first rank, but they have close rivals in the new summer weight moire, charmeuse, faille, poplin, feutai and even taffeta. The latter has not entirely lost caste—in fact, some of the best costumes use it freely. While the plain fabrics are undoubtedly more satisfactory in the long run than the figured goods, the broche effects are more fashionable. The entire costume may be of broche material or merely the jacket or the skirt, with the complementary garment of plain goods. If the costume must be considered as an investment to hold good for another season the wiser choice would be plain material, with broche goods introduced as the trimming.

Gay with Bulgarian colors are many of the best looking frocks of the season. The charming little model carrying out this idea is seen in one of the illustrations. The black and white print conveys but a slight idea of the charm of this gown, which is made of cotton crepe trimmed with black chiffon, green silk pipings, small gilt buttons and bands of richly colored Bulgarian embroidery. A pretty model is also pictured for the young girl's summer frock. The material used is pink ramie linen. The new skirt line is very graceful, and the use of belt straps at the waist line is also a new note. Cuffs and straps are embroidered in a rather deeper shade of pink. The skirt is short enough to show very modish buttoned oxfords in patent leather with dull kid tops.

Epengé—or, if your French is rather uncertain, you might call it crash—is the material that is making some of the smartest and most expensive of summer gowns. The natty little dress seen in the cut is of ten epengé combined with plain linen. The only trimming used is large white pearl buttons. The chicness of the costume is attained in the very unusual way in which the two materials are combined.

HOW A GIRL CAN MAKE A GOOD LIVING

A GIRL who learned hair dressing and manicuring at one of the big establishments in Philadelphia and followed it by a year of work as a skilled assistant in the same shop was suddenly confronted by the duty of returning to her home in a small city.

Her parents were old, her mother a invalid; therefore office work was out of the question. For a time it seemed as if her years of training were wasted.

One day a friend whose daytime hours were occupied in an office said: "I wish I knew of some one who would take to my room an evening each week to treat my hair. It is in a dreadful condition, and I'm too busy to go to regular beauty parlors."

"Let me do it," was the instant reply. Arrangements and terms were quickly settled. The friend was so delighted with the first treatment that she told her chum at the next desk. Before long every evening hour from 7 to 11 was filled.

After about a year of this work a wealthy patron of one of the wage earners asked if she could recommend a visiting hairdresser. That was the beginning of day work. One patron recommended her to another, and now the girl who put duty first has a fine trade under the pleasantest of conditions.

This girl was asked what she thought of the possibilities of other girls building up a similar trade.

"There is no reason why other girls should not succeed as I have if they are hard workers and know their business," she said.

"It pays better if a girl can do all three things—scalp treatment with hairdressing, manicuring and facial massage. Many wealthy women like to get fixed up all at once, and the girl gets paid for each line of work and saves time."

FOR THE WEE GIRL

WHITE cotton crepe this summer will make many of the daintiest frocks for the little girl. The dress seen in the illustration is of this washable material in a very fine quality. Around



OF WHITE COTTON CRAPE.

the bottom of the skirt is a band of embroidery in prim little blossoms, worked sampler style in colored wash cottons. Neck and sleeves are finished with a crocheted edge in pink. The sash is of velvet ribbon in a harmonizing tone of pink.

INEXPENSIVE EVENING DRESS

How to afford a new evening dress is often a difficult problem when it is a question of stretching the buying capacity of a moderate allowance to its utmost limits. However, I have an idea that I think will be especially interesting to girls, and, above all, to the girl who makes her own frocks.

If you are possessed of a satin foundation, or an old frock that requires doing up, so much the better, as it can be utilized with a great saving of trouble, and your dress will cost you that much less.

However, if it is to be all new, the first consideration is the choice of a satin for the skirt and bodice.

Three yards double width, wool backed satin is ample. It wears well, does not require a lining, and can be had in numerous pretty shades. Make a straight down, slightly high waisted skirt, set into gathers at the back, and a plain bodice of the same material.

Cover the back and front of the bodice with a piece of shadow lace, and use shadow lace for the small undersleeves. Over all comes a simple tunic of flowered net, triangular chiffon, or whatever gauzy material pleases your fancy. I have lately seen charming nets run through with gold or silver thread for ridiculously low prices, and there are flowered and spotted muslins and nylons in every possible shade for little money.

The tunic (which requires only two and a half yards of a wide material) is cut with a magyar sleeve, and draped over the lace on the bodice and gathered round the waist, where a satin ribbon sash with ends and bow holds it in position. A tiny ball fringe or beaded trimming edges the neck and lace sleeves, while the skirt and sleeves of the tunic are bordered with small flat roses, either artificial, or made by hand in satin or tinsel ribbon.

For a dark-haired girl I would pro-

pose a pale gold satin, veiled in white, gold spotted chiffon, and bordered with flat gold roses.

The latter can be made quite easily out of inexpensive tinsel ribbon, about an inch or an inch and a half wide. If you do not know exactly how to make them, invest in one ribbon rose from a shop, unpick it, and use it as a pattern as you will then see how the petals are shaped.

DINING FAD THAT LOWERS COST

A new dining fad has been introduced in Newport's smart set and women of wealth and influence are vying with each other to see which can give the best dinner at a limit of 25 cents for each guest. At the end of the meal the hostess is called upon to present her itemized expense account, which includes even the salt, vinegar, sugar, etc. Cook books tell us what can be done with left-overs are coming from the press and a practical household magazine is just closing a contest for "My Best Left-over Dish" that has brought in over a thousand contributions from every state in the Union, Canada and the Philippine Islands.

In a very few homes now are steaks and chops entertained oftener than once or twice a week. Instead, there is usually a Sunday roast of goodly proportions, the appetizing changes being in the left-overs, which include even the bones, the gravy and the remnants of vegetables, macaroni, bread, etc. Take for instance an

Edinburgh hot pot—Use for this one pound of cold beef or mutton, a pair of tomatoes, a large onion, a half dozen potatoes, and some good gravy or stock. Cut the meat in slices and fry in fat or dripping. Also fry the sliced onion until browned, and boil the potatoes until half done. Put a layer of meat in a shallow pudding dish, then onions, tomatoes and potato slices. Spread a little butter over the

top and then pour over all some good stock well seasoned. Bake in a moderate oven until browned. Serve in the dish in which it was cooked.

French vegetable soup—One pint of white turnips, cut in cubes; one half pint of carrots, also cut in cubes; one pint of potatoes, in cubes; one half pint of leeks, the white part, one large onion, one clove of garlic, one eschalon, one tablespoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, one third teaspoonful of pepper, two quarts of water. Cut the onions fine and cook them slowly with the butter for half an hour. Then add the boiling water and carrots and cook a half hour longer. At the end of this time add the turnips, potatoes, seasoning and cook an hour. If you have parsley or cerfeuil, add a teaspoonful 10 minutes before serving. The soup is improved if some bones or trimmings of meat be added.

A most delicious cream vegetable soup is made by rubbing a portion of this soup through a puree sieve and adding milk and a little salt to it. It should just come to the boiling point and be served with fried or toasted bread.

Bermuda onions with sausage or meat stuffing—Select as many onions as you have people to serve. Peel off the coarse outer layers of skin and cook the onions in boiling, lightly salted water until tender, but not soft. They begin to break. Do not cook too rapidly. As soon as tender pour off the water in which they have cooked and replace with cold water. Let them stand in this until cold and firm. Then with a sharp pointed knife remove the soft centers and put in its place as much sausage or bits of chopped pork. Place the onions in a baking dish and dredge with salt, pepper and flour. Then pour around them any gravy you may have on hand or a sauce made by dissolving beef extract in boiling water. Add the scooped out bits of onion and bake about 10 minutes, basting often with the sauce or gravy. When done, thicken the gravy with a little flour rubbed smooth in cold water. Strain it over the onions and serve.

Peet and rhubarb jelly—To make this old-fashioned jelly that goes so

FEMININE CHAT

Slippers made of Irish crochet lace are said to be a fashionable fancy of the moment.

Crepe de chine is favored for demitailed afternoon and evening gowns. Crepe meteor comes next.

Embroidery is the latest innovation as a trimming for hats and it promises to become extremely popular.

The tricorne hat returns this spring, more chic and jaunty than ever. Usually it has a vivid brim facing.

Coats of brocade, velvet panne and the new figured ratine are worn with any afternoon gown with excellent effect.

Flat lace flounces will be approved for evening gowns and are considered smarter than the panier effects.

Brocade crepe meteor is a new material and promises to outlive both chiffon and velvet in popularity.

Ceris is one of the most favored colors for evening gowns and is worn with slippers of a similar shade.

Ratine in warm tones of brown is one of the most effective colors in this material. It is very wide and wears well.

It is absolutely essential this season with the most course in place of current, cranberry or grape jelly, have ready an equal quantity by measurement of young beets and rhubarb. Cook until tender. Mash through a sieve and drain through a jelly bag. Measure the juice and allow a pint of sugar to each pint of juice. Put the sugar on shallow tin in the oven to heat, but do not allow it to melt or brown. As soon as the juice reaches the boiling point, cook just 10 minutes, throw in the hot sugar stir until dissolved, remove the spoon and cook just a few moments longer until it jellies when a half spoonful is dropped on a cold plate.

son that the slippers shall match the color of the gown for evening wear, and the vogue is undeniably artistic.

Virgin blue, sapphire and dresden still hold supremacy.

All the new evening gowns have the sheerest possible bodices.

Silk stockings, with openwork clocks, are in favor for evening.

The fashionable coiffure clings more closely than ever to the head.

The very fine veils of net and spotted tulle are worn by chic women.

Some of the new square collars on linen dresses are fitted smoothly to the shoulders, and small linen ties finish them.

Many coats have the cutaway fronts, the dressier being more extreme in cut and raised at the waist line. The fastening is made under a buckle, frog or decorative button.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Add coffee to the rinsing water when washing curtians and it will help to keep the original color.

The little feathers used on trout flies are grouped together to form cabochons and are used to trim jaunty little straw hats.

Boots and shoes, however damp, will polish in a few minutes if a drop or two of paraffin oil be added to the blacking. It also prevents the leather from cracking.

It is said that wringing out a cloth in very hot water and wiping the furniture immediately before putting on furniture cream will result in a very high polish that will not finger mark.

A cheap and durable toaster for a gas stove is a piece of sheet iron. Over this a 5 cent wire toaster can

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be used without danger of burning or blackening the bread.

To freshen a skirt that has become musty from packing or otherwise, brush carefully, so that all dust may be removed and then hang over a tub of hot water.

To set colors in laundering remember to soak pink, green, aniline reds, lavenders, purple and blue in a tub of water into which two ounces of alum has been dissolved. Dark blue, gray and black may be set by soaking in salt water.

In every kind of cleaning or polishing it is essential to dust every crevice before beginning.

Turpentine mixed in black lead and

rubbed over a greasy stove is effective for cleaning it.

Fly specks and dirt on mirror surfaces may be rubbed off with a cream made of whiting and alcohol.

Borax is one of the best exterminators for ants. Pantry shelves and cracks should be sprinkled well with it.

If the floors of a closet are wiped with kerosene or benzine after being scrubbed it helps to keep off insects.

To clean soot from the carpet, cover thickly with salt and you will be able to sweep it off without leaving smears or stain.